

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$250 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1921.

NO. 61

IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"There's another reason why I am in favor of a bonus for soldiers that I did not mention in my speech at the Filbert picnic," said Congressman W. F. Stevenson in an interview with the reporter. "That's this: The administration is getting ready to pay contractors over the country the sum of about \$3,000,000,000 because of contracts which they had for war munitions and armament when the armistice came and which therefore they did not fill.

"That programme is going to be pushed through by the Republicans in addition to the millions that they have already given the railroads and the other millions of indebtedness that they are going to cancel for them and still other millions that they are going to give them.

"Now here they are going to pay these millions and billions to the railroads and contractors and yet they say that the country is right now too poor to pay the fellows who did the fighting and many of whom were maimed and disabled. It is not fair and it is only simple justice that the World War men get something. I repeat, as I said at Filbert, that while it may cost us a little something to pay the bonus I am going to do all in my power to keep up the fight and I am quite confident that I can maintain my position on the matter anywhere.

"There is no chance for the soldier bonus to be passed by this congress," Mr. Stevenson concluded; "because the president has already had it pigeon holed. But another day is coming."

Glad the Camp is Gone.

"I am delighted to know that Camp Jackson will be abandoned," said former Governor Cole L. Blease, while in Yorkville, last Thursday en route to the Filbert picnic. "That camp, especially since the armistice, has certainly been a stumbling block for Columbia and there is no way in the world to estimate its cost to the capital because of increased immorality and all that sort of thing.

"It has been the cause of the downfall of many an innocent girl and it has caused the city of Columbia to gain a most unenviable reputation for immorality—a reputation that she will be unable to live down for a long time to come.

"Now during the war while boys of our own state were training there, it was a different matter altogether. But since then some of the scummiest scum in all the earth has congregated there and there have been numerous robberies, various other kinds of disorder, assaults on white women and in fact vice and viciousness has been rampant.

"Now understand, I don't bring that indictment against all the personnel of the camp. But the records since the armistice show that crime has been on the increase among the soldiers, although even now there are included in the camp many fine men.

"And yet there are some of our more or less prominent citizens of Columbia, who would keep it there. They came to me and asked my assistance in keeping it there. I have some pretty strong friends in Washington, and it might have been that I could have been instrumental in having it retained. Understand, I don't say that I could. But I refused to lift a finger for it. What are the hundreds and thousands of dollars that it brings to the city monthly compared with the robbery of the virtue of one woman, to say nothing of the increase in other crime and general lawlessness. I have no hesitancy in saying that I shall be pleased when the last vestige of Camp Jackson is removed."

About Pellagra.

A York county physician was talking:

"I can't say for South Carolina," said he, "because my practice is confined to York county; but there is no increase in pellagra in this county. You know there is a whole lot of monkey business about this pellagra, anyhow. We don't know anything much about it. In fact, we really don't know whether there is any such thing or not. We say that lots of the folks whom we commit to the asylum have pellagra. Several years ago you remember, some of us said that it was caused from eating too much corn bread. That theory became spread about pretty good and every mother was so afraid that she would give her family pellagra, that corn bread disappeared from many tables for a long while as an article of diet. Yet we are all agreed again on the theory that corn bread is one of the most wholesome breads known.

"Remember that fellow Giles, who murdered his wife over at Rock Hill and got away with it on a game of insanity that he managed to pull over on the judge and the jury? Remember that a celebrated alienist of this state testified that Giles was in the last stages of pellagra and wasn't responsible or at least gave testimony to that effect? Well, Giles didn't stay at the asylum long, you know, and when he

came out nothing was said about pellagra.

"Now the Federal health authorities are putting out this dope about pellagra increase in the south. Nothing to it. They are doctors, you know, and are often guessers like the rest of us. Tell your readers not to get scared. "But say, don't mention my name in what you say. I don't want to get in dutch with some of my professional brethren."

Says Miss Melinda Melville, 38: The man who fondly fancies that he "understands women" goes through life with one foot in the quicksand and the other on a banana peel.

Heigho! Every time you discover a new amusement, somebody labels it "sin," and turns it into an irresistible temptation.

So imperishable is the spirit of Adam that even while a man is standing before the stove stirring his home-brew, he will calmly argue that a woman "drove him to it."

It takes almost as much Christian faith to leave a good-looking husband around town all summer as it does to leave a good-looking umbrella in the church vestibule.

A woman's beauty may be gauged half-way between what her husband thinks she looks like, before breakfast, and what she fancies she looks like in the mirror, after dinner.

The easiest way to make a slow horse fast is to feed him just a little less than he wants; and the easiest way to keep a man devoted is to give him just a little less than he asks.

Youth regards the ladder of fame as a shining stairway with velvet-covered rounds; but those at the top know that it is a greased pole, with a press agent at the foot, boosting and shouting, and many a hard drop back to earth.

The flapper thanks heaven that nobody has thought to increase the high cost of spooning, by putting a quarter-meter on the moon.

Alas! Infatuation, like paralysis, is so often all on one side!

Collecting Bad Debts.

"This business of collecting bad accounts is surrounded by incidents that carry elements of humor as well as tragedy, and sometimes I could find many things to laugh at, if it were not for the fact that there is so often something else that makes me want to cuss."

So declared a magistrate to Views and Interviews the other day, while discussing the subject of collecting bad bills. And he went on:

"In the first place, it is a rare thing that anybody ever give us a bill that he thinks is worth a cuss, and in nine cases out of ten we get the job not so much because the creditor is still hoping to get his money as because he has become so vexed at the debtor that he has begun to feel that if he cannot make that d— rascal pay he will give him as much trouble as possible.

"I have had such folks to come to me with a proposition like this: 'B— K— owes me \$25, and if you can get it I will give you half.'

"Usually I tell such folks that I will do the best I can, but of course, I will not expect anything beyond my usual commission of from 10 to 25 per cent.

"Well, I got after B— K— and he comes across with say \$12.50 or \$15, and when I go to the creditor with that sum, I generally find that he has changed his mind a little, and he either proposes that I get my commission out of the next installment on the debt, or that I should make the creditor pay my commission over and above the face of the debt and just 's ap' as not I generally get my trouble for my pains.

"It is quite a common experience with us magistrates that when we go after a debtor, instead of the debtor paying us he goes to the creditor and pays him in whole or in part, and then just as apt as not the creditor tells us that it is up to us to go after the debtor and make him pay the costs of collection.

"Sometimes I try to figure out the difference between the debtor and the creditor in his relation to the magistrate, and I wonder whether after all the one is any worse than the other. But of this I have very little doubt: Unless we magistrates are to come in somewhere somehow for a little pay out of these transactions, I do not see what we want anything to do with them anyway."

FARMERS TO FIGHT

Organizations To Oppose Reduction of Certain Taxation.

Representatives of farmer organizations today gave notice to the house ways and means committee, on opening hearings on tax revision, that the agricultural interests will fight reduction of taxes now imposed upon profitable corporations and wealthy individuals.

H. C. McKenzie, Walton, S. Y., tax representative of the American Farm Bureau federation, said his organization is opposed to the abolition of the excess profits tax and the shifting of the burden to the poor. He also stated that the farmers opposed the reduction of surtax rates, and the substitution of consumption or sales taxes.

ROCK HILL STRIKE

Textile Workers at Highland Park and Carhartt No. 2 Are Still Out.

BOTH SIDES ARE STANDING PAT

Workers Claim Management Will Agree to Nothing Except Destruction of the Union—Claim Unionism in Rock Hill to Stay and That They are Going to Stick—Interest in Charlotte Situation.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Rock Hill, July 30—Operatives of the Highland Park mill in Rock Hill didn't accept the invitation of the mill management extended them to go back to work last Monday. There is no telling when the strike situation here will be settled and while there is little doubt but that both the management and the workers would like to get trouble settled and the wheels to turning again, it is evident; just now that both sides are determined to jazz along for a while at least.

According to the strikers the management wanted them to surrender all their rights as union workers in order to get back their job. They say that the management wanted to break the back of the textile union and the union people of course don't want their back broken.

The Conditions

According to a reliable union man here the management proposed for the strikers to go back on the old wage scale provided:

1. That Amos Hellman, president of the local union; E. Gettys, treasurer and Carl Robinson textile union committeeman, be kicked out of an office and out of a job.

2. That the operatives agree to hereafter deal with the management as individuals and not as committeemen and that the principal of collective bargaining be henceforth and forever barred at the Highland Park.

Now, according to the Textile workers, that would be a surrender of everything they have been working for and would mean death of Textile unionism in Rock Hill.

Their officers have led the fight for them, they say, and they are certainly not going back on their leaders. They have a right to select their committeemen or representatives, they say to hold up their end against the management and they are therefore going to sit steady in the boat.

And the management is as determined as they are.

"Now that is the situation," the textile worker who supplied the information went on to say. "Please don't mention my name. It would cause me all kinds of trouble.

"You don't believe it would, eh? Well let me tell you something: Some time ago I was employed at another mill in Rock Hill. The management wanted us to go in for group insurance.

"We were approached separately and when they came to me I asked if it would mean a loss of a job if we didn't take it.

"I was told 'most emphatically not.' "Then I asked for a few days' time to study the matter and after careful consideration I informed my superior that I had decided not to go into it.

"And just a few days after that I was given my time."

Interest in Charlotte Strike.

Textile workers in Rock Hill are keenly interested in the strike of textile workers in North Carolina. Numbers of them go to Charlotte on Sundays to spend the day with their friends and fellow workers on strike there and in order to get a line on the situation.

They say that there is absolutely no truth in the stories being printed in the Charlotte newspapers to the effect that the strikers are hungry and ill-provided for and that their condition is a desperate one. They claim that the strikers have plenty to eat and clothes to wear and that they are determined to fight it out.

Rock Hill union people are helping Charlotte union people through collections taken for their benefit. They are also carrying them vegetables from their gardens here and are doing what they can to encourage them by their conversation.

Two Mills Closed.

The textile situation here is not healthy by a great deal. Carhartt Mill No. 2, at Carhartt station, near here, has not turned a wheel in months and months. There is no indication that work will be resumed any time soon. The Highland Park operatives have been out several weeks now. The latter mill employs about 200 operatives and local merchants and other commercial houses are feeling pretty keenly the tie up.

Rock Hill used to draw a pretty big trade from Carhartt No. 2, and that trade is also being missed.

Union people say that they regret very much the fact that a strike should have come in Rock Hill at this time of all times. "But there was nothing else to do," said one. "We can't surrender our rights. Nothing is said when the farmers organize, when the Hard Yarn spinners organize; when the Soft Yarn spinners organize; when the merchants and the doctors and lawyers and the bankers and the newspaper men organize.

"Organization will win." We know that. We know that there is a mighty howl now since unionism has broken

into the south. We are called Bolsheviks, radicals, anarchists and everything. But we realize more and more every day that we must learn to stand the gaff and stick to our guns.

"We have made mistakes and may make other mistakes. We may become confused and pull bonehead plays. We are all agreed on the proposition that the thing for us to do is to hold on to our labor cards like a drowning man holds on to a straw or like a kingsnake holds on to a rattler after he has coiled his body around the poisonous snake.

"The history of the world from its creation shows that man is the natural enemy to man. We know that we have got to stand firm and be brave and steadfast in order to get any sort of a chance against the power of Mammon which regards us as so many chattels.

Propose to Stick.

"We people who work in the textile plants of the South are human beings with hearts and minds and souls. We have pride and self respect. We want our children educated. We want them to have a chance to compete in the world with the children of other workers. The powers keep them down as was the case in the days of old before the Magna Charter was wrung from King John of England and his gang, who were no worse than the Powers of today.

"We may lose this fight. But we shall fight again. Textile Unionism is in the south to stay. It is in Rock Hill to stay.

"Again I ask you, please don't mention my name in any interview you might write. For the powers here would bring all pressure to bear to make it even harder for me and my little family."

AID FOR DISABLED MEN

Government Officials Will Tour South Carolina.

Major G. Heyward Mahon, Jr., state commander of the American legion, who with Fred W. Graham, service officer of the local post of the American Legion, attended a meeting of the district heads of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, The United States Public Health Service and the Federal Board of Vocational Training in Atlanta, explained the plans adopted for the cleanup campaign, says the Greenville Piedmont.

"A clean-up squad" will come to South Carolina on August 15 and starting at Greenville on that day, will work every county and almost every town in the state, ending their tour at Spartanburg, on November 11. The squad will include five men, a doctor from the Public Health Service, a compensation expert from the bureau, a representative of the Federal Board of Vocational Training, a representative of the American Legion and the Red Cross. They will go out with instructions to settle every claim of a disabled ex-serviceman or woman. The doctor will make the examination on the spot, and if a man needs hospitalization, he will be furnished with transportation to the hospital and authority to enter. His compensation claim will be settled forth with, and if he is entitled to compensation his papers will be sent to Washington complete, so that a check will be received in a few days. If the man in question needs vocational training rather than hospital treatment, the Federal Board man will fix him up on the spot. His family and dependants will be taken care of by the Red Cross and the American Legion if this is necessary.

Every effort will be made to reach every ex-serviceman in the state who is in need of help from the government and according to Col. Forbes' orders, in cases in which there is any doubt, the disabled man will be given the benefit of the doubt and will be given hospital treatment pending the settlement of the claim, if it is impossible to settle the claim on the spot.

Traveling a week ahead of the cleanup squad there will be an experienced publicity man, who will see that every person in the county knows when the squad will be in that county and where they will be. He will use the telephone, newspapers and other methods to reach the men.

According to Major Mahon, the campaign is the most business like and thorough ever undertaken by the bureau, and gives every promise of rendering invaluable service to the men of South Carolina who went to the war.

Associated Press dispatches of last week told of the tragic outcome of the efforts of W. E. Stone, president of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana to scale Mount Eanon, in Alberta, Dominion of Canada. Mr. Stone was accompanied by his wife and their ambition was to be first to get to the top of Mount Eanon, which had not previously been climbed. After some days of perilous climbing the two got within five minutes of the top of the mountain. Suddenly, without warning, Mr. Stone lost his hold and fell. Mrs. Stone was slightly below. When she saw her husband shoot downward several thousand feet, she started to descend by means of a long rope. When she came to the end of the rope she found herself dangling in the air. She held on as long as she could and then had to let loose, springing to go on down to certain death. She lodged on a narrow ledge within ten feet. When searchers found her ten days later she was barely alive; but has since been nursed back to comparative safety. Mr. Stone fell about 5,000 feet, on down to certain death. She was nearly 2,000 feet below the point from which her husband fell.

ON THE TAR HEEL SIDE

Cleveland County Farmers Have Unusually Fine Crop Prospects.

SHELBY QUITE A PROSPEROUS CITY

Enquirer Staff Correspondent Flivvers Into Western York, Cherokee and Cleveland Counties—Interesting Facts About Progressive Sections Bordering on York.

Touching portions of three counties—York, Cherokee and Cleveland on a flying trip in a flivver to Shelby, N. C., one has opportunity to see a wonderful crop prospect and gets the idea that Cleveland has it on both western York and eastern Cherokee for an outlook. That does not detract from the fine prospect ahead of the farmers in York and Cherokee, however, because many farmers say that it is the best known in years and the crop is there to show for itself. But up in Cleveland county when one gets in the vicinity of Grover and from thence on to Shelby a distance of eleven miles, the cotton looks larger and seems to have a better color. There is need of rain, however, and if it doesn't come pretty soon there is a strong probability that the prospect at the end of a couple of weeks won't look so bright.

There is much fine corn in the vicinity of Patterson Springs, small village about four miles east of Shelby. In fact there is much corn between Grover and Shelby along with cotton. Cleveland county farmers have always practiced the "Raise Your Own Food-stuffs" doctrine, and it seems that they are trying to outdo themselves this year. Well informed Cleveland county farmers will tell you that the corn acreage has been increased this year. But there has been little if any reduction in cotton acreage although the use of fertilizer has been cut in twain. Between Shelby and King's Mountain, a distance of fourteen miles, it is almost all cotton, although it may be that the farmers living along the way have their corn planted away off the national highway.

In Cleveland county as in York county, there are a number of towns. There is King's Mountain, which, by the way is getting to be almost as large as Shelby. There is Patterson Springs and Earls and Fallston and Boiling Springs and Casar and other small towns and villages. Casar is located in the foothills of the South Mountains and it is in that vicinity that a lot of North Carolinians get in trouble from time to time on account of flirtations with booze. Up in the South Mountains just beyond this little village of Casar it is said that lots of moonshine liquor is made. Folks up that way, it is said, believe that they have a sort of divine right to make liquor. Revenue officers as a rule don't hang out in those South Mountains a great deal because they have learned from past experience that it isn't exactly healthy. So they content themselves with hanging around Casar and nabbing cars from North Carolina and from South Carolina as they start out of there with the contraband. Dr. H. D. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Shelby told the reporter an interesting story the other day how Casar got its name. It seems that when the citizens of the community decided to start a town they agreed that it should be called "Casar" in honor of the Czar of Russia who was living and doing well then. So the postmaster was directed to inform the postoffice department that the new town was to be called "Casar." But the postmaster wasn't a very good speller. "Casar" wasn't a very familiar name to him and he got it wrong, spelling it "Casar." And it has been "Casar" ever since.

A beautiful town is Shelby, lying close to the foothills of the mountains. It is larger than Yorkville, having a population of about 5,000. Yet it reminds one of Yorkville very much because of the beautiful trees which line the curb of almost every street. They are tall and stately trees that afford much comfortable shade and Shelby citizens like Yorkville (the most of them) would consider it an unpardonable crime to cut those trees down.

The town is on the Marion & Kingville division of the Southern Railroad and Seaboard Air Line railroad. It has five large cotton mills, a large roller mill, several nice hotels, hand-some churches, handsome homes surrounded by beautiful lawns. It is surrounded by one of the richest farming sections of North Carolina and it bears an air of prosperity and plenty twelve months in the year.

The Cleveland county court house sets in the middle of a beautiful lawn upon which grow scores of big trees. It is the center of town and the lawn is used as a public park by scores and scores of Shelby people and Clevelanders. Especially popular is it on Sunday. Comfortable benches have been provided for the convenience of those who would sit there. Farmers and farmers wives coming to Shelby on a Saturday spread their lunch on that lawn and have picnic dinners all their own. Young couples go there in the evening to spoon. Fathers and mothers and the children out for a walk on Sunday afternoon stop there for a lit-

tle while. A political spell binder drops into town and he speaks to the folks from the courthouse steps because there is plenty of room for his audience.

The principal business houses of the little city surround the court house square. Large mercantile establishments and groceries, neat and natty drug stores, office quarters and the like. Very compact is this main business district. One may stand on the court house square and locate almost any business place for which he may be looking.

A comparatively young town is Shelby which is growing by leaps and bounds. It was established about 1842. Not nearly so old as Yorkville, and yet each year has marked its steady growth and the development of its resources.

A number of noted North Carolina statesmen and politicians live in Shelby. Among them is Hon. Clyde R. Hoey, said to be the finest stump speaker in North Carolina. Hon. O. Max Gardner, former lieutenant governor of North Carolina who was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination last year by Governor Cameron Morrison of Charlotte, lives there. Judge E. Yates Webb, for many years representative of the Ninth North Carolina District in congress and now judge of the United States district court lives in Shelby. Judge James L. Webb of the North Carolina Superior Court lives in Shelby. And there are many other North Carolina citizens of note who live in the foothill city.

Shelby citizens tell you with pride that Shelby is the native home of Rev. Thomas Dixon, author of "The Klansman," "Leopard's Spots," and other famous works having to do with the Reconstruction Period of the South. The scenes for his stories are laid in Shelby and vicinity and if you have time they'll take pleasure in showing you just where this thing mentioned in Dixon's books happened and that thing. Dixon no longer lives in Shelby but every once in a while he comes down from New York to visit the friends of his boyhood days.

A kindly, hospitable, hustling town is Shelby and a wonderfully progressive county is Cleveland. Their roads would make it appear that South Carolina hasn't any.

EAT MORE MEAT

Dr. McCampbell Believes Dangers are Exaggerated.

Much has been said and written regarding the dangers of eating meat, writes Dr. C. W. McCampbell in the Kansas City Star. The danger is said to lie largely in the excess protein supplied by the meat eaten. Authorities differ regarding the daily protein requirement of the body. The amounts suggested vary from 75 to 125 grams daily. The daily per capita consumption of all kinds of meat for the year of 1920 was 6.4 ounces, which furnished from 35 to 40 grams of protein per person per day. This shows the fallacy of repeated dangers from too much protein in the meat we are consuming. It also emphasizes the possibility of increasing the per capita consumption of meat in order that we may more economically meet the daily protein requirements of the human body.

The fact that meat is prescribed in quantities considerably larger than the average daily per capita consumption in the dietetic treatment of many diseases is another indication of the possibilities of increasing very materially the average daily per capita consumption of meat without injury to our health.

Dr. Mary S. Rose of Columbia University recommends the use of seven and one-half ounces of meat daily in a dietary for diabetics; four ounces of this allowance is beef.

Dr. Max Eikhorn, professor of medicine, New York Post Graduate school for Medicine, includes four ounces of steak per day in the first week's diet in treating chronic gastritis and includes seven ounces of meat daily in his dietetic treatment of gastric hyperacidity, a forerunner of gastritis ulcer if neglected.

The Massachusetts general hospital includes from seven to nine ounces of lean meat in the diet it uses in reducing obesity.

If such quantities of meat can be utilized by a sick person it is evident that a normal person can utilize considerably more.

—Henry Ford, who about a year ago bought the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroad, 400 miles long, and who has made a success of it, has given out an interview on railroad management. According to Mr. Ford, the trouble with the railroads is lack of management. He says that although the D. T. and I. was bankrupt when he got hold of it, it is now paying a profit. He says he paid for the railroad mainly with the waste and discarded materials. He does not believe in government ownership, because what is everybody's business is nobody's business. He has increased the business of his railroad by reducing freight and passenger rates and he declares that the business of all the railroads in the country can be increased in the same manner. Wall street management of railroads seeks only the largest profits in the shortest possible time and knows of no other way to attain that object than by charging high rates and reducing labor costs. He, however, has eliminated unnecessary men and has raised the wages of all that are necessary to operate the property.

NEWS ABOUT CLOVER

Several Residences Are Now Under Construction.

TOWN ROUNDERS WIN FROM BELMONT

Clover Juniors Assisted in Organizing Lodge in Yorkville—Deciding Game With Tar Heels May Be Played Later—Phillips Given \$16 for a Homer.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Clover, August 1.—The home-building programme for Clover, about which there has been more or less talk for several months, is now well under way and within a couple of months or such a matter, there will be a number of additions to the residential sections of the town. Lester Barry, superintendent of the Clover Oil mill, is building a 7-room residence on Yorkville street. M. M. Deal is completing a 5-room residence near the Clover High school. Mr. R. Falls is laying lumber and other materials for a residence in the same section of town. V. Q. Hambricht and his father, J. B. Hambricht, now of King's Mountain, N. C., are gathering materials preliminary to erecting residences in the same section of the town. R. S. Cochrane, principal of the Clover High school, has about completed the building of a residence here. Reports have it that others are to build before the end of the year.

Clover Organized York Lodge. Members of the degree team of Clover Chapter, No. 23, Junior Order United American Mechanics, went to the Cannon mill in Yorkville, Friday night, where they assisted in the organization of York Lodge, No. 258, Junior Order United American Mechanics, the youngest lodge of the fraternity in the state which was gotten under way with twenty-eight charter members. State Organizer W. A. Schiffy of Orangeburg, who has recently been appointed superintendent of education for Orangeburg county to succeed Claud Raab, who has skipped for parts unknown, was present and presided over the exercises of the evening.

Officers for the new lodge were chosen as follows: A. C. Ramsey, past counselor; Dan Whitener, counselor; J. M. Johnson, vice counselor; W. F. Putnam, recording secretary; L. H. Boyd, assistant recording secretary; Aven Smith, financial secretary; D. L. Boyd, treasurer; Kenny Jones, conductor; T. A. Gardner, warden; Alonzo Morrison, inside sentinel; B. H. Jones, outside sentinel; Frank P. Morrison, chaplain; R. P. Jackson, F. P. Morrison, A. C. Ramsey, trustees. R. P. Jackson was elected representative to the meeting of the state council, with D. L. Boyd as alternate.

Members of the Clover lodge who went to Yorkville Friday evening to assist in instituting the new lodge were: J. H. Curry, R. L. Wallace, D. Frank Jackson, T. H. Hopper, Roy Adams, G. W. Adams, A. M. Griffin, Ruper Clinton, L. M. Barrett, J. L. Maxwell, J. S. Turner, W. B. Brackett, J. A. Barrett.

Belmont Beaten Badly.

Hitting the old pill at will and playing almost airtight baseball, the Clover "Town Rounders" walked away with the "Belmont Bullies" on Hawthorn Field, Saturday afternoon, 12-3. Approximately 600 fans saw the game and they were not all from within the corporate limits of Clover. While the game was rather slow at times, it was pretty interesting in spots. The outstanding feature was the hitting of Dody Phillips of Chester, who played short for Clover. Out of six trips to bat, Phillips got a home-run, two triples, a two-bagger, a single and a walk. The home-run came in the first with a man on base. The Chester lad tapped one over the left field fence and young Jim Page, who was on second, came home with Phillips close behind him. "Bill" Rudisill passed the hat and the fans came across with \$16, which was presented to Phillips as a slight token of appreciation for the swat. In addition to the stick work, the boy played a great game at short and had everybody taking notice.

The "Belmont Bullies" used three pitchers—Long and a pair of Huffstetters, the trio being touched for fifteen clean hits. Belmont got next to Johnny Walker for nine safeties, but young John managed to keep them well scattered and they didn't count for much. "Jeff" Lowe, catcher for Belmont, played a great game, but he couldn't do it all by himself, of course. Batteries: Clover—Walker and Agnew; Belmont—Long, Huffstetter, Huffstetter and Lowe. Umpires: Bascom Howe and Paul Bratton of Yorkville; scorer, M. A. Enloe.

This was the third game between Clover and Belmont. Belmont defeated Clover here several weeks ago. Then Clover went to Belmont and the game resulted in a tie. Clover's victory Saturday evening things up and a fourth game will probably be played.

—The Osage Indians are one of the richest peoples in the world per capita. Recent sales at auction of thirty thousand acres of Indian reservation oil lands near Tulsa for four and one-half million dollars, plus a bonus of one-sixth of the oil produced was recently approved by the interior department.

—During his thirty years' pastorate at a Cincinnati church, a minister kept eight colonies of bees in the church tower. It is said they would range fifteen miles for honey.